

were counted. Only one stunted lavender-flowered plant was noted in the group.

Since most other white-flowered plants are recognized with a formal name, it is consistent to provide a name for the present white-flowered teasel.

**Dipsacus sylvestris** Huds., f. **albidus** Steyerem., forma nova. A forma *sylvestris* recedit corollis albidis.—Illinois: Mt. Hope Cemetery, 115th St., Chicago, Cook Co., Aug. 25, 1957, *Karl E. Bartel 1*, HOLOTYPE, in Herb. Chi. Nat. Hist. Mus.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AND MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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TWO NEW STATIONS FOR *CAREX PICTA*. This rare sedge of anomalous structure was discovered more than a century ago near New Orleans by Drummond. Since then it has been detected in Winston County, Alabama, and in five adjacent counties in south-central Alabama. These are the only stations reported by Mackenzie in *North American Flora* (1935): if other stations in the southern states have been discovered in the last twenty years they are at present unknown to me. Few sedges have such a disjunct distribution, and these three widely separate areas suggest the possibility of its occurrence in suitable localities in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

*Carex picta* steud. was collected March 18, 1955, by a stream in woods near Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, by G. R. Cooley, A. S. Pease, and James D. Ray, Jr., number 3178. On March 29, 1956, Cooley and Ray collected it again in a wooded ravine opening into Tanyard Branch, north of Cross Road, Tishomingo County, Mississippi. These two stations are about 175 miles apart, while the second one is about 75 miles northwest of the known Alabama station. Specimens will be deposited at the Gray Herbarium, the New York Botanical Garden, and Mississippi State College.

The plant blooms early and must be very conspicuous at that time, due to its large clavate spikes with deep red scales. It is one of the few sedges which can be identified without perigynia. The plants are strictly dioecious and each flowering culm bears a single spike. The basal scale of the spike is somewhat elongate and almost completely surrounds the rachis.—H. A. GLEASON, GREENWICH, CONN.